APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/636,039	08/09/2000	Jamey Graham	15358-004240US	5597

			EXAMINER
20350	7590	12/15/2006	CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _16 October 2006_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _11-19,30-38,40 and 41_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _11-19,30-38,40 and 41_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _10/20/2006_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment 10/16/2006 and IDS

filed on 10/20/2006.

2.   Claims 11-19, 30-38, 40 and 41 are pending in this case. Claims 11, 19, 30, 38,

40, and 41 are independent claims. Claims 11, 16, 19, 30, 28, 40, and 41 have been

amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

4.   Claims 11-15, 17-19, 30-34, 36-38, and 40-41 remain rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe

Acrobat Reader, published in 1999) in view of Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437,

filed on September 30, 1997) and further in view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US

Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13, 1999).

In regard to independent claim 11, Acrobat discloses a method in which a

document is accessed and a section of that document is shown in a first area and

thumbnails of the document are displayed in a second area (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document;

including dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to

correctly place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses that the portion of the thumbnail window corresponding to the part of the document being displayed is highlighted (emphasized) and changed dynamically as the portion that is viewed is changed to a different portion (Page 1-4, items 1-4 of Acrobat, the box in the thumbnail changes based on the portion being viewed). Acrobat discloses a method in which determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) includes determining information about text, forms, graphics, images, and links (Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

Acrobat does not disclose that text entities are annotated according to style information if they are relevant to any of a plurality (first and second) of concepts. However, Nielsen discloses a method in which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text patterns that are relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from the user (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in which search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to identify text patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). The text patterns that match the queries are then marked using tags and highlighted with color (annotated) to emphasize their position as the document is viewed (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of viewing a document by Acrobat with the method of searching a document by Nielsen because it would have provided a user with a simple way to search and identify terms when viewing a document.

Neither Acrobat nor Nielsen disclose a method in which the selects from plurality of concepts rather than entering a query, the concepts having keywords associated with them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms) and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults) associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts (symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Acrobat and Nielsen with the query-free teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to dependent claim 12, Acrobat discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document; including dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to correctly place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 13, Acrobat discloses a method in which the thumbnail sizes can be changed to a different reduction level (reduction ratio) and the content still correctly corresponds to the original document (Page 1 and 5, items 1 and 5 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 14, neither Acrobat nor Nielsen disclose a method in which the selects from plurality of concepts rather than entering a query, the

concepts having keywords associated with them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms) and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults) associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts (symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Acrobat and Nielsen with the query-free teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to dependent claim 15, Acrobat discloses a method in which the thumbnail representations of the document incorporate all formatting of that document which would include highlighted text entities (Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 17, Acrobat discloses a method in which determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) for creating thumbnail representations of the document incorporate all formatting of that document (Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 18, Acrobat discloses a method in which determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) includes determining information about text, forms, graphics, images, and links (Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

In regard to independent claim 19, Acrobat discloses a method in which a

document is accessed and a section of that document is shown in a first area and

thumbnails of the document are displayed in a second area (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document;

including dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to

correctly place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses that the portion of the thumbnail window corresponding to the

part of the document being displayed is highlighted (emphasized) and changed

dynamically as the portion that is viewed is changed to a different portion (Page 1-4,

items 1-4 of Acrobat, the box in the thumbnail changes based on the portion being

viewed).

Acrobat does not disclose that text entities are annotated according to style

information if they are relevant to any of a plurality of concepts. However, Nielsen

discloses a method in which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text

patterns that are relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from

the user (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in

which search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to

identify text patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16

of Nielsen). The text patterns that match the queries are then marked using tags and

highlighted with color (annotated) to emphasize their position as the document is

viewed, in a manner that is independent of a second query being made (column 1, line

17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of viewing a

document by Acrobat with the method of searching a document by Nielsen because it

would have provided a user with a simple way to search and identify terms when

viewing a document.

Neither Acrobat nor Nielsen disclose a method in which the selects from plurality

of concepts rather than entering a query, the concepts having keywords associated with

them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms)

and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults)

associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the

document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts

(symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to have combined the methods of Acrobat and Nielsen with the query-free

teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the

current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for

results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to independent claim 30 and dependent claims 31-34 and 36-37,

the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 11-15 and 17-18.

Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 11-15 and 17-18.

In regard to independent claims 38 and 40-41, the claims incorporate

substantially similar subject matter as claim 19. Thus, the claims are rejected along the

same rationale as claim 19.

5.   Claims 16 and 35 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader, published in 1999) in

view of Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) further in

view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13,

1999) and further in view of Okamoto et al. (hereinafter Okamoto, US Patent Application

Publication Number 2002/0065814, US Filing date June 30, 1999).

In regard to dependent claim 16, none of Acrobat, Nielsen, or Hart disclose a

method in which the style information relevant to a concept is modified and in response

all entities that correspond to that concept are changed to correspond with the new style

information. However, Okamoto discloses a method in which a concept tag number,

which corresponds to one of a plurality of concepts, is directly associated with a specific

style (page 12, paragraph 0270-0276 of Okamoto). When that style information is

changed all tags corresponding to the tag number associated with that style information

will reflect that change (page 12, paragraph 0270-0276 of Okamoto). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have combined the method of viewing a document by Acrobat with the method of

searching a document by Okamoto because it would have provided a user with a simple

way to search and customize the identification of terms when viewing a document.

In regard to dependent claim 35, the claim incorporates substantially similar

subject matter as claim 16. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as

claim 16.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 10/16/2006 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's arguments on pages 11-14 with respect to the claims

finding support in the parent application, the examiner maintains that the rejection is

proper due to the fact that the not every single limitation of the independent claims are

supported by the parent application. The applicant has failed to show that each and

every limitation of the independent claims exists in the parent application, and after

examining the parent application the examiner believes that this is due to the fact that

the parent application does not disclose each and every limitation of the independent

claims. The examiner can find no basis for the limitations of claim 11, starting with line

13 of claim 11 ("...dynamically changing...") continuing to the end of the claim. A claim

will not be granted the date of a parent application unless each and every limitation of

the claim is fully supported by the parent application, due to the fact that this is not the

case the parent date will not be granted in the case of these independent claims. Thus,

the art references are not antedated and the rejection remains proper.

Regarding applicant's arguments on page 14 with respect to the amendment to

claim 11, the examiner maintains that the rejection is proper. The amendment to the

claim states, "...dynamically changing the contents of the single thumbnail image to

reflect a change in the display of the document in the first viewing area." Acrobat

discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document; including

dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to correctly

place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat). Acrobat

also discloses that the portion of the thumbnail image content is highlighted

(emphasized) and changed dynamically as the portion that is viewed is changed to a

different portion (Page 1-4, items 1-4 of Acrobat, the box in the thumbnail changes

based on the portion being viewed). Which as stated changes the contents of the

thumbnail image (moving the highlighting in the thumbnail to a different area) "...based

on a change in the display of the document," as the claim clearly states, not a change in

the contents of the document.

In order to further prosecution the examiner would like to point out that even if the

applicant were to amend the claim to state, "...based on a change in the

~~display~~contents of the document," the examiner would simply use the teachings of the

Nathan et al. reference (US Patent Number 6,326,957) which teaches that it was well-

known in the art at the time the invention was made to dynamically maintain thumbnail

images to keep them concurrent with the document they represent (column 6, lines 14-

18 of Nathan et al.).

Regarding applicant's arguments on page 15 with respect to the rejection of

claim 11 based on the teachings of Nielsen and Hart to teach the plurality of concepts,

the examiner maintains that the rejection is proper. Nielsen discloses a method in

which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text patterns that are

relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from the user

(column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in which

search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to identify text

patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen).

Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms) and the system

searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults) associated with the

concepts in the document and presents the sections of the document that deal with the

concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts (symptoms and faults) out to

the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). Hart is merely referenced to point

out the obviousness to one of ordinary skill in the art of the ability to generate a query

via selection rather than having to manually derive the entire query. The Hart reference

simply shows the process of generating one single query, while the Nielsen reference

discloses the information necessary to understand how multiple queries could be

handled independently of each other. Thus, the rejection will be maintained.

Conclusion

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of
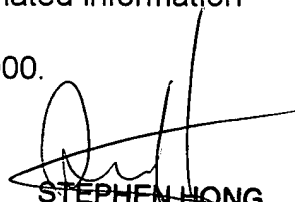
the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua D. Campbell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM - 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

JDC
December 1, 2006